

FIG. 1
Related Art

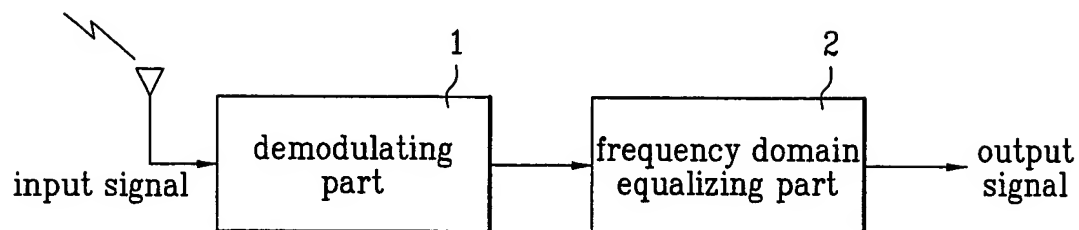


FIG. 2A
Related Art

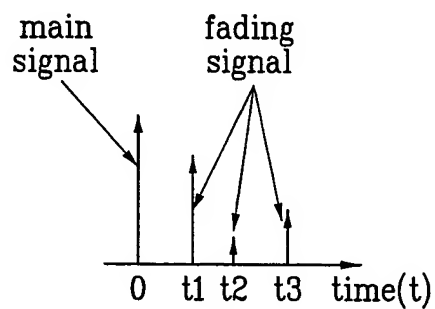


FIG. 2B
Related Art

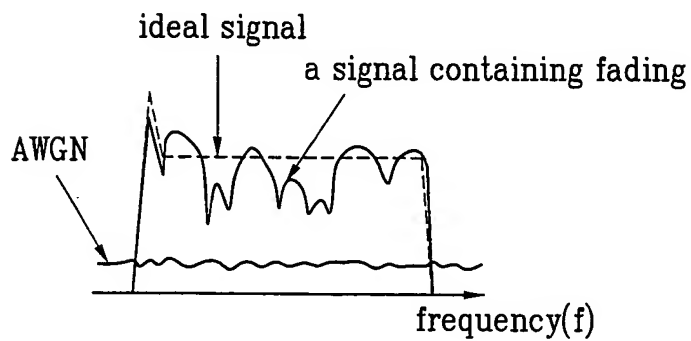


FIG. 3A
Related Art

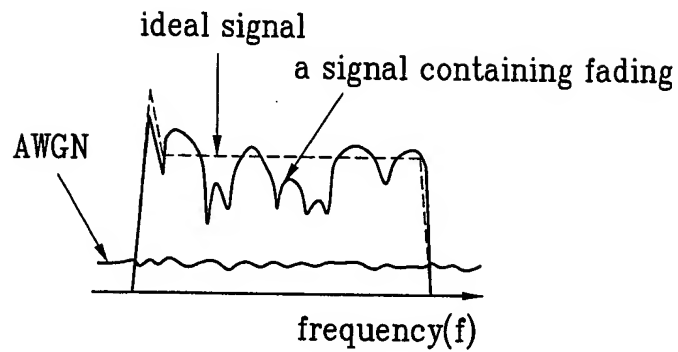


FIG. 3B
Related Art

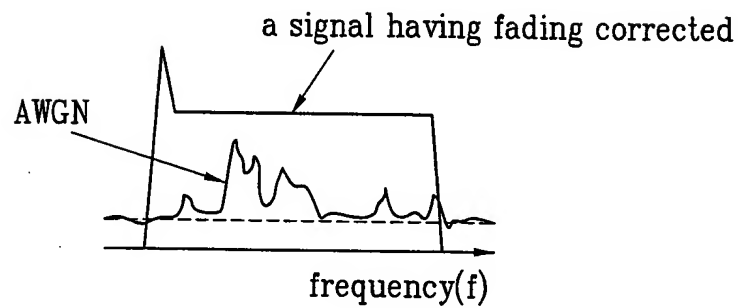
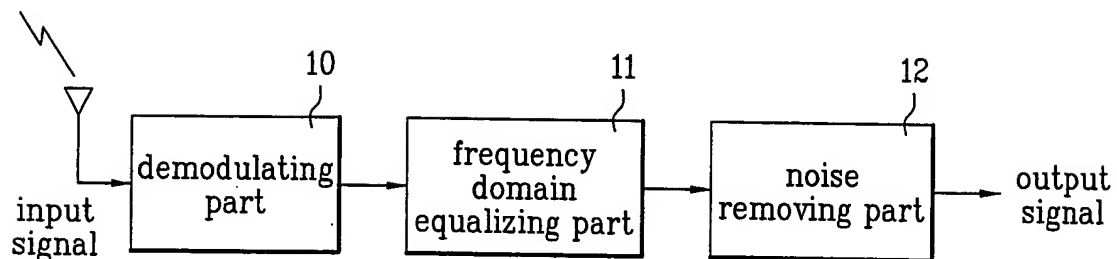


FIG. 4



The diagram illustrates a control system architecture. An **input signal** enters from the left and splits into two paths. The upper path leads to a summing junction **101**, where it is added to a signal from block **106** (labeled 'D') and subtracted from a signal from block **107** (also labeled 'D'). The output of junction **101** is the **reference error**, which is fed into a **filtering part** (block **104**). The output of the filtering part is added to the input signal at summing junction **103** to produce the **output signal**. A feedback path branches off from the output signal, passes through block **108** (labeled 'D'), and is subtracted from the input signal at summing junction **102**. The output of junction **102** is the **error** signal, which is fed into the **filtering part** (block **104**). Additionally, the error signal is fed into a **deciding part** (block **105**), which outputs to block **106**. Block **107** receives the output signal directly.

The graph illustrates the power spectrum of a signal after fading correction. The horizontal axis is labeled "frequency(f)". A dashed horizontal line represents the "AWGN" (Additive White Gaussian Noise) level. A solid line, labeled "a signal having fading corrected", shows a flat, rectangular power spectrum within a specific frequency band. Below this, a jagged line represents the original signal with fading, which fluctuates significantly in power across the same frequency band.

FIG. 7

